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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TEMPERANCE CONVENTION,

HELD IN BOSTON

On the Twenty-third September, 1835,

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN INVITATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TEM-
PERANCE SOCIETY TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE,**

— WITH —

AN ADDRESS
TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN FORD,
AGENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,
Temperance Press....Wilson's Lane.

1836.

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PROCEEDINGS.

In conformity to a notice issued by the Council of the Massachusetts State Temperance Society, delegates from various Temperance Societies in this and other States, assembled in Convention, at the Odeon, in Boston, on Wednesday the 23d of September, 1835. The meeting was called to order by Moses Grant, of Boston. Dr. John C. Warren was appointed president pro tem., and Artemas Simonds, of Boston, and John S. Sleeper, of Charlestown, secretaries pro tem.

Voted, That a committee of four be appointed to examine credentials and prepare a list of the delegates.

Rev. Mr. Blagden, T. R. Marvin, Charles Brown and Harrison Gray were appointed to compose this committee.

Voted, That the Convention proceed to business without waiting for a report from the committee appointed to examine credentials and prepare a list of delegates.

On motion of Dr. J. B. Flint, a committee, consisting of one delegate from each county, was appointed to nominate a list of officers for the Convention, viz.: one president, four vice presidents, and a suitable number of secretaries, and also a standing committee of six, to arrange the business of the Convention.

The following persons were appointed on this committee of nomination :

<i>County of Suffolk,</i>	Moses Grant, Boston,
" " <i>Essex,</i>	Dr. A. L. Pierson, Salem.
" " <i>Middlesex,</i>	Dr. E. Huntington, Lowell.
" " <i>Norfolk,</i>	Elisha White, Canton.
" " <i>Hampden,</i>	Walter H. Boden, Springfield.
" " <i>Franklin,</i>	Rev. Bancroft Fowler, Northfield.
" " <i>Barnstable,</i>	Hon. Russell Freeman, Sandwich.
" " <i>Bristol,</i>	Hon. Benj. Rodman, New Bedford.

- County of Plymouth*, Thomas P. Beals, Kingston.
 " " *Nantucket*, William R. Easton, Nantucket.
 " " *Worcester*, Rev. Dr. Snell, North Brookfield.
 " " *Hampshire*, Rev. Dr. Penney, Northampton.
 " " *Berkshire*, William Porter, Lee.

While the Convention were waiting for the report of this committee of nominations, Rev. Dr. Edwards communicated some interesting intelligence relative to the cause of temperance in France ; stated that our late minister, Mr. Livingston, while he resided at Paris, received very many applications for information respecting the rise and progress of the temperance reformation in this country, and that in consequence of this, the American Temperance Society had it in contemplation, to prepare a volume, to be translated into French and German, embodying the most interesting facts and statistical information connected with the subject in America, which would be extensively circulated on this side the Atlantic, and the translation, sent abroad, would make a deep impression and produce valuable results, in the countries of Europe.

The committee of nomination reported the following persons for officers of the Convention :

His Honor Samuel T. Armstrong, *President*.

Hon. James Fowler, of Westfield, Nathaniel Russell, of Plymouth, Hon. Joseph Bowman, of New Braintree, Stephen Fairbanks, of Boston,	}	<i>V. Presidents.</i>
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William Porter, of Lee, Artemas Simonds, of Boston, John S. Sleeper, of Charlestown, William Hyde, of Ware, Samuel W. Stickney, of Boston,	}	<i>Secretaries.</i>
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Rev. G. B. Perry, of Bradford, " Dr. Edwards, of Andover, " T. B. Fox, of Newburyport, Dr. Joshua B. Flint, of Boston, Dr. Ebenezer Alden, of Randolph, Mark Doolittle, of Belchertown,	}	<i>Standing Committee.</i>
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This report was accepted, and Hon. William Reed, Hon. Heman Lincoln, and Rev. Mr. Wilder appointed a committee to wait on the Lieutenant Governor and inform him of his election, as president of the Convention.

His Honor, on taking his seat, addressed the Convention, in a brief, but very appropriate speech.*

The Convention being now organized, on motion of Rev. Dr. Edwards, the blessing of God upon its proceedings was invoked in prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Snell, of North Brookfield.

Rev. Mr. Fox, of Newburyport, reported from the standing committee, the following rules and regulations for the government of the Convention, which were adopted, viz. :

1. The Convention shall meet at 9 o'clock, A. M. while in session, and adjourn at 1 o'clock, P. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M.

2. The Convention shall be opened each day and finally concluded with prayer.

3. All committees shall be nominated by the president.

4. All resolutions shall be in writing, and after being read to the Convention, shall, without discussion, be submitted to the standing committee; and, after the final report of that committee, it shall be competent for any member of the Convention to present for consideration any resolution not embraced in that report.

5. No member of the Convention shall be allowed to speak more than ten minutes at a time, nor more than twice on any subject or resolution, without the consent of the Convention.

The committee appointed to examine credentials, and draw up a list of delegates to the Convention, begged leave to report as follows :

That owing to the uncertainty arising from many names being handed in by individuals in person, and also lists of delegates from particular temperance societies in different places—on which the *same names* have probably been placed—it has not been possible, in their limited time, to obtain a correct report of the members present.

They have it in their power, however, to present a complete list of *all* the names *handed in*; and beg leave to suggest that in order to make it perfectly correct, the secretaries of the Convention be requested to procure a book, to be placed in a convenient place, in which each delegate shall be requested to write his name, together with that of the Society he represents, and his place of residence. This will enable the secretaries to correct the list now presented to the Convention.

This report was accepted.

* The Council regret that no notes were taken of the Lieut. Governor's remarks, and that they have been unable to obtain a sketch for insertion in the Proceedings.

On motion of Moses Grant, of Boston,

Voted, That the editors of newspapers, or their agents, be provided with seats in the Convention.

On motion of William Austin, of Lowell,

Voted, That every delegate, in addressing the Convention or offering a resolution, be requested to give his name and residence.

The standing committee then presented, through Dr. Edwards, the following preamble and resolutions :*

As it has been proved by the experience of thousands in the United States of all classes of persons, and in all kinds of lawful business, that abstinence from the use, as a beverage, of all kinds of intoxicating liquor, is not only safe but salutary ; and, as this is the only course in which it can be rationally expected, that intemperate persons will ever be permanently reformed ; and as the example and kind moral influence of the temperate is the grand means of leading the intemperate to adopt and pursue a course so essential to their present and future good :—therefore,

Resolved, That the more extensively this course is adopted by all classes in the community, and especially by all members of temperance societies, the more rapid will be the progress of temperance, and the greater the prospects that drunkenness and its evils will cease.

I. *Resolved*, That the promptness and unanimity with which increasing numbers of young men are adopting the plan of abstinence from the use as a beverage of all intoxicating liquors, is an exhibition which ought greatly to cheer the hearts of their fathers, and is an example, which, if uniformly followed by youth of the United States, would not only save multitudes from drunkenness and ruin, but would tend to make that interesting class of our citizens benefactors of our country and of the world.

II. *Resolved*, That the universal diffusion of information with regard to the nature and effects of intoxicating liquor, and the benefits of abstinence from the use of it, may, in our view, be expected to extend the temperance reformation till its blessings shall be universal.

Resolutions were here offered by Dr. Walter Channing, Mr. Kimball, Rev. Mr. Wright, Alden Bradford, Moses Grant, and Rev. Dr. Tuckerman, of Boston, and Harrison Gray, of Roxbury, and agreeably to the rule, were referred, without discussion, to the standing committee.

The following resolution was presented by the standing committee for the consideration of the Convention :

Resolved, That the manufacturing and furnishing of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, and the erecting of buildings to be occupied for the sale of such liquor, are, in our view, injurious to society and ought to be discontinued.

Mr. Rogers, of Pittsfield, moved that this resolution be laid upon the table. The question was taken, and decided in the negative.

* The resolutions that are NUMBERED, were adopted by the Convention ; those not numbered, were introduced by the standing committee, but were not adopted.

Mr. Rogers then made a few remarks explanatory of his motion, and of his reasons for wishing the resolution laid upon the table. He was supported in his views by Judge Simmons, of Boston, and Mr. Beals, of Kingston, who renewed the motion to lay the resolution on the table, which was then carried by a large majority.

The standing committee presented the following resolution, which was adopted without opposition :

III. *Resolved*, That the export from this country of intoxicating liquor, and its sale among unenlightened and partially civilized nations and tribes of men, are, in our view, an immoral traffic and ought to be discontinued.

The standing committee submitted a resolution, which, on motion of Amasa Walker, of Boston, was amended and passed as follows :

IV. *Resolved*, That merchants and shipmasters who have excluded from their vessels intoxicating liquors as a drink, have furnished an example, which, if universally followed, would save a vast multitude of valuable lives, [and that they ought to receive the patronage of the community.]

The following was adopted as presented by the standing committee :

V. *Resolved*, That the practice of many insurance companies in insuring temperance vessels at a less premium than others, is highly beneficial to both merchants and seamen, and should it be adopted by all insurance companies, it would greatly promote the safety of property, and the preservation of human life.

After the passage of this resolution, the hour for adjournment having arrived, the Convention adjourned, to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock, P. M. agreeably to adjournment, and was called to order by Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, of Boston, one of the vice presidents.

Resolutions were offered by Rev. Mr. Sawyer, of Dover, Mr. Morton, of Plymouth, Rev. Mr. Wright, of Boston, Rev. Mr. Briggs, of Fall River, Mr. Russell, of Kingston, Mr. Paige, of East Cambridge, and were referred, according to the regulation, to the standing committee.

The following resolution was then reported by the standing committee for the consideration of the Convention :

Resolved, That the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors, to be used as a drink, which throws over this pernicious custom the shield of legislative sanction and support, and teaches to the community the erroneous doctrine, that its continuance is required by the

public good, while facts show that the public good forbids it, is, in our view, wrong, and ought to be abandoned.

Mr. John A. Bolles, of Boston, offered the following resolutions as an amendment to the one presented by the committee :

Resolved, That public opinion and the public good require a reformation of the laws of Massachusetts in relation to the sale of ardent spirit : a reformation which should establish as the basis of all legislation upon this subject, the principle *that the sale of ardent spirit, as an article of drink, is a moral and political wrong*,—and ought, therefore, to be forbidden, instead of sanctioned, by the statutes of a christian state.

Resolved, That a petition be sent from this Convention to the legislature now in session, praying that the needful reformation may be incorporated into the new code of the laws of this Commonwealth.

Dr. Edwards inquired whether the resolutions offered by Mr. Bolles were expected to go into the hands of the standing committee.

The chair decided that, as all resolutions introduced by the standing committee, were open to discussion and subject to amendment, these resolutions being offered as an amendment, could be acted upon, without being referred to the standing committee.

Dr. Edwards then asked for the reading of a resolution previously offered by a member, and which was in the hands of the standing committee. The resolution was then read as follows :

Resolved, That should the sale of intoxicating liquors, to be used as a drink, and its manifold evils, in opposition to the public good, be continued ; and should the voice of the people call for the continuance of legislation with regard to it, the object of such legislation should be not to license the evil, but to defend the community from its destructive consequences.

On motion of Alden Bradford, of Boston, it was

Voted, That the two resolutions, accompanied by the amendment, proposed by Mr. Bolles, be recommitted to the standing committee.

The following resolution, introduced by the standing committee, was then taken up :

Resolved, That the proprietors of hotels and steamboats, stages and railroad cars, who have excluded from their establishments intoxicating liquors, and employ no men who continue to use it, deserve the thanks, and ought to receive the patronage, of the community.

This resolution was so amended as to include “canals and manufacturing establishments.”

Rev. Dr. Lowell, of Boston, suggested the propriety of introducing the following amendment, to be inserted after the word “hotels” : “provided they be in other respects, equal to those in the same place, which are not thus designated.” It

was stated by a member of the standing committee, that it was the intention of the committee, immediately after the resolution under consideration should be disposed of, to introduce a resolution embracing the substance of the amendment proposed by Dr. Lowell. After some remarks by the Rev. Mr. Wright, the resolution, on motion of Dr. Walter Channing, was laid upon the table.

The following resolutions were then introduced by the standing committee and adopted :

VI. *Resolved*, That the increase of the number of public houses in which intoxicating liquor as a beverage is not sold, is highly auspicious to the cause of temperance—and provided their accommodations are in other respects, as they should be, equal or superior to other establishments, they will greatly promote the comfort of travellers and the welfare of the community, and should receive the patronage of the friends of temperance.

VII. *Resolved*, That, as the traffic in intoxicating liquor to be used as a drink, greatly increases the pecuniary burdens of the people, and is therefore unjust towards the community, it ought, in our view, to be voluntarily and universally abandoned.

The following letters from distinguished friends of temperance, Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, N. J., and Hon. E. C. Delavan, of Albany, N. Y., in answer to communications addressed to them by the Council of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, inviting them to attend the Convention, were here read to the Convention, by Dr. Walter Channing :

Princeton, (N. J.) Sept. 18, 1835.

SIR,

Your circular of August 13th, inviting me to attend a Temperance Convention, to be held in Boston, on the 23d instant, reached me soon after its date.

I feel much indebted for this invitation ; and it would give me peculiar pleasure to avail myself of it, and to be present on the interesting occasion contemplated. My official engagements, however, render this impracticable. In these circumstances, all that is left for me is, to acknowledge your politeness ; to offer my best wishes in behalf of the cause to which the Convention will be devoted ; and respectfully to communicate some of those thoughts which, if it were practicable for me to attend in person, I should candidly and freely express to the assembled body.

I have been engaged for six years and more, in promoting, to the utmost of my ability, the temperance reformation. It is a subject in which I take a very deep interest, and for which I

am willing to labor to the end of life. You will readily suppose, therefore, that I regard with painful apprehension any movement which I consider as likely to retard or arrest the temperance reformation. Such movements, I am constrained to fear, are now likely to be made by some important temperance societies. And, although I know not whether the proposed Convention will be inclined to favor any of these movements, yet, as it is possible they *may* be brought forward and urged, I cannot forbear to express my opinion respecting them. I have no reason, indeed, to cherish the hope that any thing I can say, will be likely to have an influence on the councils of that body, still I am fond of discharging what appears to be my duty, and leaving the event with God. There is a satisfaction in bearing an humble testimony against every opinion and measure which appears to threaten mischief.

The *first* erroneous movement against which I would respectfully enter my protest, is the formally including in the *temperance pledge*, *wine*, *beer*, and all other liquors capable of producing intoxication. I do not oppose this, because I either love or drink wine, or any other of the liquors referred to. For six years past, I have drunk nothing myself but pure *water*. Nothing else ever passes my lips, excepting at the sacramental table. But I have signed no *public pledge* to this amount; nor have I, at present, any intention of doing so. My own health has been most sensibly and radically improved by entire abstinence from all intoxicating drinks; and wherever I converse or preach on the temperance reformation, I always *recommend* the plan of total abstinence from all such liquors, to young and old, as undoubtedly adapted to promote good health, and long life, and as exceedingly important on the score of *example*. But I forbear to urge the insertion of *this degree* of abstinence in the *public pledge*, because, in my opinion, it is adapted to produce an unfavorable reaction, and will serve to narrow and weaken the progress of the temperance cause. Let us first carry the original pledge through the United States, and the world; and let us, in the mean time, employ all the means in our power to inform and influence the public mind with regard to the tendency and effects of wine, &c.; and, by and by, we shall be able to *extend* the pledge with general approbation, and with happy effects. This is the consummation to be wished for, and for which the public mind will be, I hope, in due time prepared. But thousands who wish well to the cause of temperance cannot bear this doctrine *now*. Unless I utterly miscalculate, if we confine the pledge, for the present, to *ardent spirits*, and, while we zealously bear it forward in

that form, endeavor extensively to inform the public mind as to the nature and effects of stimulating drinks, we shall prepare our population for the true doctrine and practice in the happiest and best manner. I go as far as any one in maintaining the insalubrity of all intoxicating liquors to persons in health. We differ only as to the best means of bringing the public mind to enlightened views, and correct habits, in relation to this subject. My impression is, that, if this thing be wisely managed, more may be accomplished in *ten* years for the temperance cause, than would be likely, humanly speaking, to be attained, and more to edification, than in *double the time* upon the premature and "high pressure" plan.

The *second* movement, which I still more earnestly deprecate, is the proposed banishment of *fermented wine* from the *Lord's table*. This alarms me, and has alarmed multitudes; and, in my opinion, has done more to discredit and arrest the temperance reform, than any one thing that has occurred for several years past. They see in it, and I confess, I think that I see in it, a rash, unwarranted, and mischievous extreme; adapted to mutilate a divine ordinance; to distress serious minds; and to beget an invincible prejudice against the tendency of the whole temperance reformation. I consider the Biblical criticism on the word *wine*, and the inferences which have been drawn from that criticism against the use of fermented wine in the eucharist, as unwarranted, unwise, and adapted to bring that ordinance into contempt. And I cannot help mourning over much that has been written and published on this subject by gentlemen of high reputation, as furnishing indications of delusion and fanaticism, which cannot fail to excite painful apprehensions, and which I know to have excited such apprehensions, in many sober and pious minds. I am acquainted with some individuals who *now* drink wine more frequently than they did a year ago, in order to bear a public and practical testimony against the delusion in question. This I consider as wrong; and have endeavored to convince such friends of the temperance cause as adopted this course, that they acted unwisely. Still it is grievous that there should be any temptation to take this course, and especially that that temptation should be created by those who profess to be the warmest friends of the temperance cause. Indeed I have known some zealous temperance advocates, who have lately felt scruples whether they ought to appear as public pleaders in behalf of the *general* temperance movements of the day, lest they should appear to favor *this* extravagant, and, I had almost said, impious movement. On the one hand, they did

not like to introduce in their public addresses any thing which should indicate *division* or *strife* in the ranks of temperance men; and, on the other, they feared, if they passed over this division in silence, they would be considered as sanctioning *every thing* that the most excited temperance fanatic had proposed.

These sentiments I should have expressed at length, if I had been permitted to attend and address your proposed Convention. I take the liberty of expressing them in this form, that they may go for what they are worth. If your Convention should be so happy as to bring back the temperance cause to its old and sober bearings; to prosecute it with new and increased vigor; and, while this is doing, to take all lawful means to convince the community that all intoxicating drinks, to persons in health, are really injurious, and that it is expedient to lay them all aside;—they will perform a most valuable service to this great and precious cause.

As a devoted temperance man, I feel a large debt of gratitude to Massachusetts, for taking the lead in this cause, and for furnishing so large a portion of the potential men and measures in carrying it on. May she be enabled now to rectify every false movement, and to act as a *balance wheel* in our extended and important machinery!

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this communication.

I am, sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MILLER.

Dr. W. CHANNING.

Albany, Sept. 15, 1835.

Dr. W. CHANNING:

My Dear Sir,—I have your kind invitation to attend your Convention 23d inst. It would give me great pleasure to do so, that I might have the happiness of hearing and being instructed by the deliberations of delegates from various parts of your State; but such are my engagements at home now, that it will be quite out of my power. I feel assured that the contemplated meeting will be one of great importance at this juncture. The present is a critical period to the temperance cause. At the two last meetings of our State Society, the resolution was all but unanimous, that total abstinence from all that can intoxicate is the only safe and sure basis for the temperance fabric to stand upon. We, in the temperance office,

have felt it our duty, in accordance with this resolution, to urge on the friends of temperance every where, this principle ; to have done less would have been to disregard the authority from whom we hold our stations—but, in performing our duty, we have called up a most powerful opposition. In addition to all the rum drinkers and rum venders, we now have to encounter the displeasure of all the wine drinkers and makers, as also all the beer makers and drinkers—a fearful multitude. Still we must encounter it, with all the obloquy it exposes us to, for it is our firm opinion that the temperance cause has got as far as it can get on the old principle. Abstinence from ardent spirit to stop intemperance ! It is absurd. By taking the true ground, we shall doubtless lose the co-operation of many who have gone with us on the old plan ; but with the present light around us, with the 500,000 poor drunkards before us, how can we *hesitate* ? Should we wait for those whose love for the cause cannot reach so far as to give up their appetite for intoxicating fermented drinks, to help on the great and glorious work ? Should we wait till all the wine casks and beer vats in the nation are emptied of their contents before we plead the cause of entire abstinence ? Should we wait till this man or that man, occupying some distinguished and influential station, and a professed friend of temperance, can see it duty to give up his wine, while, it may be, thousands and tens of thousands are influenced by his example to continue the use of ardent spirit ? I hope not. To my mind, the duty of temperance men is plain. First to ascertain what truth is, and then declare it. Is alcohol, in any form, useful to persons in health ? Can it be ? If not, let the fact be proclaimed ; let it reach every dwelling in our land ; let the great “*delusion*” be corrected. The enemies of our cause are now aroused ; the people begin to see and feel how much they have been abused and deceived ; the craft is in danger, and every effort will be made to keep the vast machinery for making drunkards, and peopling the world of wo with inhabitants, from falling to pieces ; but their efforts will be vain, provided the friends of temperance are firm and unmoved. If they have truth for their foundation, and trust in the Lord God Almighty, and are faithful in the discharge of their duty, the powers of darkness cannot prevail against them. That the Convention now called in your State, where this blessed cause took its rise, may be the means of giving a new impulse to it, not only in your State but all over the Union, and the world, will be the prayer of your

Friend and servant,

EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

The standing committee, through Dr. Edwards, offered for the adoption of the Convention, the two resolutions relative to licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, which had been previously introduced and re-committed with an amendment, proposed by Mr. Bolles, of Boston. Dr. Edwards made some remarks, advocating the passage of these resolutions, and stated the reasons which led the committee to prefer the resolutions which embraced all "intoxicating liquors," to the amendment proposed by Mr. Bolles, which extended only to "ardent spirit."

Dr. Walter Channing moved that the first resolution be amended by striking out the words, "intoxicating liquors," and inserting the words "distilled spirit" in their place.

This motion was followed by an animated debate. The motion of Dr. Channing was opposed at some length, by Rev. Mr. Wright, Hon. Mr. Reed, of Marblehead, and advocated by Mr. Harrington, of Roxbury.

Mr. Washburn, of Worcester, suggested that the resolution related to the license laws, and not to the "wine question," upon which the debate had turned. He thought the subjects both important, but should be kept distinct in the proceedings of the Convention. He therefore moved that the resolutions should be recommitted to the standing committee, with instructions to prepare two resolutions which should bring both these subjects fairly before the Convention. After a desultory debate, on the question of recommitment, in which Dr. Edwards, Mr. Washburn, Mr. Beals of Kingston, Dr. Lowell of Boston, Mr. Dunkin of Cambridge, Dr. Flint of Boston, and Mr. Fox of Newburyport, participated, Dr. Penney, of Northampton, moved that the resolution be laid upon the table—which motion prevailed, and the Convention adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, A. M. the following morning.

Thursday, September 24th.

The Convention met at the hall of the Odeon, at 9 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Peet, of Buffalo, N. Y., secretary of the Seaman's Temperance Society of the Western States.

The resolution introduced by the standing committee, during the afternoon session of Wednesday, and not acted upon, was brought before the Convention.

Rev. Mr. Stetson, of Medford, moved, that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "intoxicating liquors," and inserting "distilled spirit" in their place.

This motion was advocated at some length by Mr. Stetson, and Rev. Dr. Parkman of Boston, and opposed by the Rev. Mr. Trask of Framingham. Mr. Trask concluded his remarks by moving that the resolution be laid on the table, in order that another resolution, which would bring the subject more directly before the Convention, might be introduced.

This motion was seconded by Judge Simmons, who read the following resolution, which he proposed to offer, in case the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all temperance societies, to adopt the principle of total abstinence from the use of all intoxicating liquors as drink.

The question was then taken on laying the resolution offered by the standing committee on the table, and decided in the affirmative. It was then moved that the rules of the Convention be so far suspended, as to allow the resolution read by Judge Simmons, to come directly before the Convention. After some remarks by Dr. Penney, of Northampton, this motion prevailed, and Judge Simmons offered his resolution to the consideration of the Convention, remarking that it did not accord with his own views, but was presented for the purpose of bringing the question involved fairly before the Convention.

After some remarks from one of the standing committee, and an unsuccessful motion to reconsider the vote, suspending the rules, the resolution of Judge Simmons became the subject of discussion, and an animated debate was held upon it. The resolution was opposed by the Rev. Mr. Clough of New York, Alden Bradford of Boston, Mr. Russell of Kingston, Mr. Stetson of Medford, and advocated by the Rev. Mr. Emerson of Reading, Rev. Mr. Whittemore of Cambridge, Rev. Mr. Blagden of Boston, and L. M. Sargent of Roxbury.

Mr. Packard, of North Bridgewater, advocated the resolution, but for reasons which he offered, proposed as an amendment that the words, "is the duty of" be stricken out, and the words, "is recommended to" be inserted in their place. The question being taken on this amendment, the vote stood 190 in the affirmative, and 155 in the negative. So the amendment was adopted.

The debate continued on the resolution as amended. It was opposed by Mr. J. S. Sullivan of Boston, by Judge Simmons of Boston, by Rev. Mr. Hall of Providence, and others, and advocated by Mr. Page of Newburyport, Rev. Mr. Trask of Framingham, Amasa Walker of Boston, Rev. Mr. Wright, Mr. Sargent, and others.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Randolph, moved as a further amendment, that the words "temperance societies" be stricken out, and the words "friends of temperance" inserted instead.

Dr. Edwards and Alden Bradford spoke in favor of this amendment, which was adopted.

The question on adopting the resolution, as amended, was then put, and passed in the affirmative by a large majority.

The resolution, as amended, was as follows :

VIII. Resolved, That it be recommended to all the friends of temperance, to adopt the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as drunk.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 3 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

The standing committee, through Dr. Edwards, introduced a resolution, in place of those which had been previously offered by members, on the subject of the license laws. It was as follows :

IX. Resolved, That as the license system throws over the selling of ardent spirit, to be used as a beverage, the shield of legislative sanction, and teaches the erroneous and destructive doctrine, that such selling of it is right, and required by the public good, when the facts show that it is wrong and that the public good forbids it, that system ought, in our view, to be so changed, that instead of licensing the evil, it shall only, so far as the voice of the people and the public good shall require, defend the community from its mischief.

This resolution gave rise to an exceedingly interesting and animated debate. The adoption of the resolution was opposed, at length, by Mr. Washburn of Worcester, on the ground that it did not go far enough. He would have all license laws repealed, all restraint taken away, as the evil consequences which would follow, would be the best means of preparing the public mind for the enactment of laws suppressing entirely the sale of ardent spirits. Mr. Bates, of Hingham, spoke in opposition to the resolution. Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Boston, opposed the resolution on the ground taken by Mr. Washburn. Dr. Edwards and L. M. Sargent, spoke in favor of the resolution, and on the question being put, the resolution was adopted by an unanimous vote.

The following resolutions, originally offered by Dr. Walter Channing, were introduced by the standing committee, and passed unanimously :

X. Resolved, That it be respectfully suggested by this Convention to the Massachusetts Temperance Society, to establish in Boston, should they think proper, a Temperance Depot, under the care of a suitable committee, where every book, periodical, or other work, of value, in reference to the temperance cause, shall be collected and kept for the consultation of all who may choose to visit it.

XI. Resolved, That the temperance reform has the strongest and best claims on the serious regard of all men, and now especially commends itself to the attention of the educated and wealthy.

XII. Resolved, That the temperance reform is wholly a moral reform, and that it appeals to the affections, the conscience, and the intellect, in all the means it employs for its extension among men.

XIII. Resolved, That, as the temperance reform is the cause of all men, that, as it involves the deepest interest, alike of individuals and of nations, it looks to all those who have especially devoted themselves to its active public service, for the exercise of a wise discretion, an independence of all merely individual, personal opinions or prejudices, a wide philanthropy, and a consistent life.

XIV. Resolved, That, as opposition has ever been manifested to the progress of whatever has had for its object a great change in the customs of individuals or of nations, and as this opposition has had for its origin sincere doubts either of the expediency of the new measure, or of the means of prosecuting it, as well as mere prejudice, or an unenlightened self-interest, it is the solemn duty of every sincere advocate of the temperance cause, in all his efforts for its progress, to seek for light for himself, and to diffuse it among others in a wise, humble, and generous spirit.

XV. Resolved, That, as intemperance has its causes in a vast variety of circumstances which are either peculiar to the individual, or which grow out of his social condition, the temperance reform is not to be regarded as temporary in its nature or operations, but that to secure to all time, its beneficial influences, it is to be cherished and preserved among the permanent and most important institutions of society.

XVI. Resolved, That, as the influence of woman is essential to the permanent prosperity of every good cause, we cannot but rejoice that it has been so extensively exerted for the promotion of temperance; and we would express the conviction that should this influence be perseveringly and universally exerted in favor of this cause, its triumphs would be complete, and its blessings extend to all future time.

XVII. Resolved, That the plan of the American Temperance Society, for embodying a record of facts on this momentous subject in a permanent volume, with a view to the furnishing of a copy for every preacher, lawyer, physician, magistrate, officer of government, secretary of temperance society, teacher of youth, and educated young man throughout the United States; and also for sending a copy of it to each missionary of all denominations, who have gone or may go, to heathen lands, and to distinguished philanthropic men in all parts of the world, meets with our cordial approbation, and its execution would, in our view, be the means of extensive blessings to the world.

The Convention now adjourned to meet at the Odeon, at half past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment, at half past seven o'clock. After music by the choir of the Boston Academy of music, Mr. Fowler, of Westfield, offered the following vote, which was adopted :

Voted, That the Council of the Massachusetts Temperance Society be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention, and a suitable address on the present state of the temperance reform ; and that a copy be sent to each member of the Convention.

Mr. Fairbanks stated that the Council of the Massachusetts Temperance Society had invited Mr. Christopher Dunkin, of Cambridge, to deliver an address before the Convention and the public generally. Prayers were then offered by the Rev. Mr. Gannett. Mr. Dunkin delivered a highly interesting address, to a numerous and attentive audience. When he had concluded, the Convention passed a vote of thanks to the gentleman for his address, and to the choir of the Boston Academy of Music for their efficient services.

It was then voted that the Convention be dissolved.

ADDRESS
OF THE COUNCIL OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE SOCIETY
TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.

THE Council of the Massachusetts Temperance Society congratulate the friends of the cause, on its present state and prospects. They do not confine their congratulations to those only who are formally pledged to its interests. They cheerfully extend them to all those, who, by their opinions or example, have aided, and continue to aid its progress. The Council recognize in this great class, true friends of Temperance. They form the majority in our community, and their opinion is, emphatically, public opinion. The influence they exert is always salutary. It reaches to every interest, and there is never seen between it and any good it wishes to accomplish, that paralyzing prejudice which is so frequently opposed to the operations of those, who are directly devoted to any practical measures for reform.

The Council look to this class with increasing confidence and hope. Their agency is silent, but not the less sure. It is wide, and is felt by the individual, and the class. It is in no sense obtrusive, and hence meets with no direct opposition. Men can hardly escape such an influence, if they would. Their interests may render its operation slower, but its progress is ever onward, and inward. Give to any cause such an ally, the good sense, the moral approbation, the expressed conviction of the public, that they believe such a cause to be a good one, and it must ultimately succeed.

In view of all these and many kindred facts, the Council have limited their labors to the ascertainment and communication of incontrovertible truths. They have never, as a body, left for a moment, what they have regarded as the true field for their labors, and, by this course, they trust and believe they have preserved the entire efficient sympathy of the friends of this cause, in the most comprehensive sense of the word. The fundamental principles of the Society, over the interests of which they have been appointed to watch, are few, and almost uni-

versally acknowledged. The opinion of the great mass of men is made up with regard to them, and in some shape or other, effort is appearing in their defence on every side. Men are agreed that the use of distilled spirits, as a drink, is never necessary to man in a state of health, but, on the contrary, positively injurious; that its habitual use in moderate quantities, undermines the powers by which disease is resisted, renders disease more dangerous, and, above all, leads directly to the most degrading intemperance. Here is the ground upon which this cause has hitherto rested, and most firm have been its foundations. The communication of these facts, these great truths, has been faithfully made. Every possible form of writing, meetings, addresses, public lectures, in short, every variety of means has been called into requisition, and constantly employed, that every heart and every mind in the community might be reached, and with power. This fidelity in the labor of accumulating, and of spreading knowledge has sometimes been charged to the account of an unwise zeal, and been regarded as an obstacle to progress, rather than an aid. The Council have considered this charge with great deliberation. But, from their intimate knowledge of the whole course and progress of this enterprise, they have not been satisfied that the opinion was well founded. They have never, for a moment, felt that too much had been done, or too much doing, to abolish so great an evil as intemperance is considered to be by every true philanthropist in every community. They have, on the contrary, felt it to be their duty, not only to the Society, but to themselves, and to the whole public, to preserve interest and attention alive at all times; to let it be ever before the community, that vast capitals were used in the manufacture of distilled spirits, that hundreds and thousands of men were interested in their sale, and, above all, that intemperance, how much soever it may be lessened from what it was thirty years ago, was still an evil of a magnitude too great to be lost sight of for a moment, and that there was a misery still produced by it, which all the sufferings incident to humanity cannot equal.

It is a fact almost peculiar to this cause, that interest in it does not abate. The cause of temperance, as an institution, has been saved from all admixtures with what is about it on every hand, and with which it might, with the greatest ease, have been made to form alliances. It has proceeded in its blessed course, without the aid of party, whether of politics or religion. It has numbered among its most efficient friends, men of all sects, and of all parties. Here, at least, has been common ground on

which the philanthropists of whatever name or nation might meet and labor together. The good that might be done here has always been felt to belong to the greatest good. What greater than this is there? It is the bringing a man again to the knowledge of himself, to the knowledge of duty in its highest kinds, and in its widest applications. Such a cause has, in itself, what checks pride, and overcomes selfishness, and its greatest dangers are to be found in the extremes to which it may invite men in their honest ardor in the pursuit of good.

It is to the single fact that the greatest amount of the temperance effort, that about which all its avowed and silent friends have been entirely agreed, has been directed upon one great point, the total abstinence from distilled liquors as drink. The Council revert to this topic, and by the blessing of heaven, mean to continue their attention primarily and mainly directed here. This is the secret of the whole success of the enterprise. Other things have doubtless helped some individuals, and, it may be, some communities; but still, let it be remembered, let it never be forgotten, that it is to this great point efficient labor may be always directed, and with the best promise of success.

The Council, under the direction of the Society, appointed a Convention of the friends of Temperance, which met in this city on the 23d of September last. The Convention placed its proceedings in the hands of the Council for publication. The call of the Convention in this State, and in this city, was singularly appropriate. It was here that, a little more than twenty years ago, the first temperance movement was made. It was in this State, and in this city, that men were first awakened to the appalling amount and constant increase of intemperance, and openly came forward to declare these great and notorious truths, and to devise measures for its entire suppression. From this small beginning sprang this, at present, vast enterprise; a combination of thousands, nay, millions, extended over the civilized world. We hear of its progress every where, and from every quarter we have tidings most cheering to the philanthropist and the christian. We would not exaggerate the useful, blessed ministry of this good cause; we would not give to it a coloring derived from an extravagant imagination, or an unwise zeal. But from knowledge, accurate knowledge, we may, and do say, that, except the progress of christianity, we know of nothing which has excited so wide an interest, exerted so useful an influence, as has this cause, in the very infancy of its being as it is, and opposed as it has been by vast counteracting interests, both of prejudice and of money.

Why, then, it is asked, do we not leave it to itself? why so frequently obtrude its claims on the public? why convene such multitudes, and distract their attention from other, and more obvious, and pressing duty? These questions are pertinent, when stating reasons for the call of the Convention. We answer, that unremitting effort here, as in every thing else, is of vital importance to the state, and to the community,—to the happiness of an individual, and the well-being of a family, or of society. Why are the means of education so steadily provided and preserved, that they are in active operation every day, and almost every hour of every day? It is simply and wholly because education is, in the whole it comprehends, the greatest blessing which can be secured to man, and because it is the means of every other blessing. Now, it is contended, that the doctrines and truths of temperance form a most important part of education itself, and unless these truths are deeply interwoven with all other truths, all other knowledge, the individual has not half the preparation for a happy and useful life which he would otherwise have possessed. And how are these doctrines to be communicated, how are these truths to be developed? We know of no other means than those actually employed. It was, then, for this great purpose that the Convention was called. It was to make public declaration by men collected from all parts of our own and other States, of their deep conviction that this cause is a good one, and has in sure prospect, a good of immense amount and extent. And it was due to our brethren every where, it was due to the whole public, that here, in this city, such a Convention should be called. It was here the cause was first espoused, and it is here that the latest Convention on its behalf has been held.

Those who have hitherto taken no part in this cause in this State and city, are not aware of the demand that is made upon its friends here frequently, and in all possible ways, to appear publicly in its promulgation. They are not aware that men in England, in France, in Germany, in short, in all the great states of Europe, are constantly looking to this country for information, for light, and for guidance in the measures they are taking in promoting this object. Such men hardly, if ever, read any thing on the subject. They distrust, generally, both the object and the measures of those who are carrying it forward. They, in short, have inquired but little, if at all, into its purposes, or its results. It is not very strange that such individuals feel little concern in what is doing around them respecting it. And how short lived would such concern be, if the silence they would

recommend were to take the place of the present untiring and salutary efficiency and labor now so openly manifested by its friends.

The Council offer these views touching the call of the Convention, and the active part they have taken and continue to take in disseminating the truths and doctrines of temperance ; not that they believe that any sound thinker can have any question of the good effects of such an agency, but to show to those who have thought little of the cause itself, that it deserves, not only their constant attention, but has an equal claim upon every member of every community. There may be differences of opinion upon this matter among really true friends to the cause, and the Council have the greatest respect for those who honestly differ from them. But they have no question that the whole result, the effect upon the great mass of men of the active agency referred to is salutary, and is constantly operating to produce the greatest good.

In the proceedings of the Convention which follow, will be found various resolutions. These relate to matters of interest, some of them being general in their nature, as belonging to the subject always, let its continuance be as long, and its extent as wide, as it may. Others are of a less general application, and involve doctrines more or less generally received. Those which relate to the total disuse of all intoxicating drinks, the abolishing of wine, for instance, from its occasional social and moderate use, belong to our last division of the resolutions. The *wine question*, so called, by way of distinction, is the absorbing one at the present time. Many of the best friends of the cause have adopted it, as if not paramount in its claims, at least, as presenting equal claims with the original and fundamental principle of the cause, total abstinence from ardent spirits,—distilled liquors. By a large and equally respectable class, a very different view is taken of the matter, and they openly declare their belief that it is not wise to attempt a new organization of the reform upon the newly introduced principle. This very marked diversity of opinion is, of itself, a reason for much caution in the course which may be adopted. The Convention have only recommended to the friends of temperance the practice of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as drink. This course has probably been very widely adopted already, and, unquestionably, as the original principles of the reform are more extensively disseminated and adopted, the use of wine will more and more fall into disuse. The whole bearing of this question upon the reform, however, remains open for discussion. It should be calmly and fully ex-

amined. It is due to the whole public, whose customs it proposes to influence and change, that it should be so examined. It is especially due to the truth of this cause, its highest attribute, that men should look fearlessly, freely, and fully into this matter, examine the arguments upon which the wine question is made to rest by its friends, and to state distinctly the truth, and the whole truth about it. If, then, it be found to deserve the rank of a fundamental principle, if it be a truth, we need not for a moment fear but those who are now opposed to its adoption will cheerfully receive it as such and be governed by it accordingly.

Total abstinence from wine and other fermented liquors, in the first place, is recommended on the authority of the Bible, and it has been alleged in argument, that the wine which was used in the time of the Saviour, and recommended and drank by him, was not what we understand by the word, but the juice of the grape which had not undergone fermentation. This argument is met by the context in every case in which abstinence from wine is alluded to. The rule of moderation is every where enforced, and, from the practice of the times, such a rule was highly pertinent. Men did then drink fermented wine. Wine was then a fermented liquor; it could, and did produce intoxication with many of its evils, and, on this account, its use was restricted within the limits of positive moderation. Especially does the rule appear where the habits of the officers of the then church are alluded to. Such men were to be temperate and sober men, as well as the friends of all the virtues. The rule of temperance, then, it has been argued, was the rule recognized in the highest, most authoritative code of morals which has been delivered to man.

A second argument upon which the disuse of wine rests, is, that it contains alcohol,—that alcohol is an invention or creation of man,—that it is not the work of God,—that it is evolved by fermentation,—and that fermentation is a process of corruption, of putrefaction, and hence, that wine is as disgusting in its whole nature, as it is ruinous to the morals of those who use it. Those who meet this argument, take for their guide the sure light of science, and assert that it wholly fails under this rigid and severe method of trial. What, they ask, is alcohol? It is a liquid composed of three elementary substances—oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. These are the products of its decomposition, and a certain mixture of these produce alcohol. But is it an accidental mixture or union of these elements that produce this liquid? Will all quantities of them produce it? No; its production is

the result of a law of combination as fixed as any law of the universe ; it is as precise in its limits, and as universal in its results as is any other, the most familiar law which is in operation about us. In the second place, alcohol is the product of fermentation, and what does science teach us concerning this ? Its lessons are taught in its effects, or the results of fermentation. These are, in the first place, sugar, one of the most nutritious and necessary articles of food ; next, wine ; next, vinegar ; according to some, bread ; and lastly, the germination of plants, the products of the putrefactive process, various gasses, &c. Fermentation, then, is a process taking place in matter, under circumstances involved by the very constitution of matter itself, and is no more the work of man, or amenable to him, than any other, the most removed from his immediate control. In the last place, what is to be done with the position that fermentation or its products, are wholly disgusting in their nature, and should on this account, be wholly abstained from ? Certainly, this character does not attach to most of the products just enumerated, and as those which are the results of the putrefactive process do not enter into diet at all, they do not require consideration.

Wine is a product of fermentation. The process here, as in other instances, is a defecating, purifying process. That which was foul and disgusting, is separated perfectly by fermentation, from the wine, and this product remains apart from, and uncombined with any and every thing which could have corrupted it. The opponents of this favorite argument of some of the strongest friends of the wine question, adduce another fact in support of their declining their adhesion, viz. : that some of the products of fermentation, and the more important ones too, are remarkable for their power of self-preservation, so to speak, and for preserving other substances prone to decomposition, and this, under circumstances which accelerate decomposition and decay.

Another argument is, that wine is equally, and by some thought more destructive to health, than alcohol, or distilled liquors, and that it as surely induces habits of intemperance. These are very serious allegations, and, perhaps, no portion of the argument has been so universally questioned, and certainly none which should be more thoroughly discussed. Let us revert to the composition of wine, and ascertain its known effects, as compared with alcohol. Wine is composed of mucilaginous, saccharine, and other vegetable principles, and alcohol in intimate combination with them. "In all spirits, such as brandy or whiskey, the alcohol is simply combined with water ;" in other words is merely dissolved in water, every particle of the

water having in it a particle of alcohol, as such, unaltered by any combination with any other substance. What, now, in a few words, are the known comparative effects of wine and alcohol on the human body? we mean the intoxicating power. The combination of alcohol with the principles which form wine, diminishes all the effects of alcohol on the system. Alcohol, as it is found in wine, then, is less energetic, less injurious, than as it exists in brandy, rum, &c.

But again; it is argued that fermented liquors are as injurious, if not more so, than are distilled ones, in regard to the health of man. The answer to this is found altogether in experience, and what does experience teach? Wine, in the first place, is digested as are other alimentary drinks, it forms direct combination with other digested masses, and enters with them, at once, into the circulation, and subserves, with them, the great purposes of alimentation or nutrition. It is amenable to the laws of the economy. It is not a poison. It neither alters nor destroys the organization of the stomach, the liver, the blood-vessels, or the brain.

Lastly, this argument asserts that intemperance is quite as likely to come from a moderate use of fermented drinks, as from a similar use of the distilled. This is the most alarming conclusion to which the doubters of the whole argument have had their attention directed, and in meeting it, they have, as in all other cases, referred solely to experience. They ask, then, "is it true that wine, beer, &c. in their moderate, every day use, have the same fatal tendency to produce confirmed drunkenness, as have distilled liquors?" Their answer is found in what has already been advanced, viz.: that wine is digested, and rarely leaves the body or mind in that state which they are left by alcohol, rarely produces an irresistible craving, a mastering importunity for more and more. But what is more direct experience in this matter? This answer must not be found in an individual, narrow experience, for if one man has known half a dozen wine drinkers among his early companions, who have become drunkards, another will recollect as many or more, who are the soberest men in the community, while the drunkards of his acquaintance are the very men, who, in youth, were averse to conviviality in every form, and who in privacy, laid the foundation of habits, which now, nothing can remove. These opposite statements were made in the Convention. How has it been with men taken in masses, men who have always used wine, and many of whom before the temperance movements, used brandy, whiskey, &c. as a common, or daily drink? Do these, it is

asked, furnish the instances of drunkenness which have been produced by the moderate use of fermented liquors? But go still farther, go to the wine countries; France, for instance, and how stands the matter there? Some very curious facts have lately reached us in regard to France. It seems, that within a few years, the time is dated at or a little before the beginning of the reform here, that the people of France had gradually given up the use of wine as a common, every day, and every meal drink, and have since fallen into the habit of drinking distilled liquors, and from that time intemperance has appeared in the country, and is now making most alarming progress. In other words, giving up the old and free use of wine, and substituting the use of brandy, has brought upon the nation a curse never before known. This it is, which has led to the earnest appeals which have been lately made to us, to lend our aid in suppressing this vast and growing evil.

These facts are regarded by those who have not been convinced by the arguments in favor of the wine question, as of the deepest interest. They come to us from abroad. They may be looked at and studied without the intrusion of any local, or personal prejudice. They teach how wide is the influence which the cause in this country exerts, when a foreign and so distant a nation looks here for guidance and light. Let it be dispensed to them, and to every nation, and kingdom, and tongue, under heaven. Only let it go forth in its truth, and in all its truth, and we cannot fear but that it will be powerful, and that it will prevail.

The adulteration of wine, and the well known fact that there is, in our market, a liquor called and sold as wine, but which does not contain a single drop of the juice of the grape, are farther arguments in favor of the total disuse of wine. Another fact in the history of these fabrications is, that analysis has discovered in similar ones made in England, various mineral poisons, which are used to correct or prevent acidity, and by the compounds they form with other ingredients in the spurious wines, give a flavor like the real article to its pernicious substitute. These facts are highly important, and the friends of the wine question have done, and are doing, the greatest service to every community, by publishing them. If the false wines sold here, should be analyzed, as they doubtless should and will be, let the analysis be published every where, that the evil may be universally known and avoided. It is a notorious fact that spurious wine in large quantities, is made in our own city, as well as in all other cities in the Union. But what is the

precise connection of these facts as stated to be true, with the question under discussion. Because there are adulterated and spurious wines amongst us, is this a sound argument for total abstinence, among all classes, from that which is not adulterated? In other words, shall we call upon those who possess these last, shall we call on such to forego what, in moderation, may do no harm, and which moderate use may not produce a morbid desire to commit excess? The objector would refer this whole subject to the attention, the earnest attention of those who have power to suppress a manufacture and sale of what it has been fully ascertained is destructive to health and to life. This is a subject for legislation, and it stands not only the friends of temperance in hand, but every philanthropist, of whatever creed, to follow this matter into any and every direction it may have taken, and to demand of those who have the power, to abate this great and threatening nuisance. And this is not all that this case demands. It is a good reason why individuals, and all individuals who are most liable to imposition, should at once cease the use of wine well known to be of the description described. Not because it is recommended by a society, or by individuals connected with the cause of temperance, but because it is a duty they owe themselves to abstain from what is so sure to injure them. It is not a question of temperance, it is one of mere self-defence, and in this view is likely to present itself with more force upon the attention of all, than under any other shape whatever, it may be made to assume.

Another argument which is more strictly moral than either which has yet been noticed, deserves equal attention with either which has preceded it. The friends of the question say that the moderate or immoderate drinker of distilled liquors will not be very ready to give up his rum, or his brandy, while the temperate man drinks his glass of wine. This argument has been much urged, and this circumstance is among its claims to regard. Stated simply it stands thus,—A. is in the daily habit of doing what he, and all who are acquainted with him, know is alike ruinous to his soul and to his body,—which is not only thus ruinous to himself, but which is inflicting unmixed evil and misery upon those most nearly connected with him. This habit is rum drinking. B. is in the daily but moderate habit of drinking wine. A. says he will not break his vicious, ruinous habit, unless B. promises, pledges himself to total abstinence from wine, and even finds support, for his gross intemperance, in this habit or custom of his neighbor. Now the opponent of the *wine question*, asks if there be any truth in

any portion of the statement just made. Is it, not probable, but is it not impossible that any drunkard, awakened to a sense of his whole danger, of the poverty, the disease, and the disgrace he was bringing upon himself and his family, could, for a moment, suspend his decision upon the question whether another man would give up drinking wine, or forego a questionable, or even any the most vicious habit. The very supposition is absurd on the face of it. Who that has a sense of virtue would look round for a price for which to practice it? What has my virtue to gain or to lose from all else in the whole universe? By what tenure can I hold it but by the still small voice within me, which is more than the echo of that which speaks from heaven?

The opponent farther says, a man who is drinking daily, a slow but sure poison, has no right to demand a sacrifice from another of what to him may be innocent. The drunkard, he farther says, should have no such argument provided for him; he should be told his duty kindly, but plainly, and fully; his dangers should be put before him too clearly to be for a moment mistaken or lost sight of—his own present, and his own future ruin and misery should be revealed to him, and he be warned, with awful and subduing eloquence, to flee from the wrath certainly to come.

This argument involves two great points, the duties of individuals, and the duties of societies to the temperance cause. There are cases in which these are distinct, and this is one. Let the individual make all and any sacrifices he may for the good of others. The opponent has been speaking as a society, not as an individual. Let the individual do what St. Paul would have always have done;—If meat cause my brother to offend I will not eat meat so long as the world lasts. This was the saying of a Christian and of a man, and glorious are those men, who, in their single selves thus stand forth in the breaches of invaded morality, and cover, and protect, and extend its power by the sacrifice of all most dear to them, and by death, too, when that may be needed. A man may and should sacrifice his comforts, his wonted, and it may be, needed luxuries, when he may make use of such sacrifice to remove evil and sorrow and degradation from a brother. But it is still a question whether that brother would, or could, ever formally make such a sacrifice a condition of his virtue. The opponent of the argument is anxious, he tells us, to preserve something to the independent action of the individual in such cases, and not bind him to duty solely by the obligations which

a society may impose on him, or place its obligations to the account of another's sacrifices. The danger of the times is that men, even in the pursuit and practice of virtue, may come to look out of themselves to or upon some body else, some society for the motive, or direction of good doing. Such a course, and such an influence takes men from the constant and salutary pressure of personal obligation, and the system may be carried so far, that at length, men will not only come to talk as other men talk, but to think as other men think, and to feel that they have answered the whole purpose of their being, when they have never seriously met the question what that purpose is. These are some of the reasons which have led many to question the validity of this argument which has always been placed in the foremost ground when any new plan has been on foot for promoting the progress of this great cause.

Another argument for total abstinence from the use of fermented liquors, as drink, is *expediency*. This was specially brought forward in the Convention, and upon what point was there more true eloquence displayed than upon this? The arguments from the Bible,—from morality,—from the nature of fermented liquors, &c. were all abandoned, and the gentleman, with rare energy, but with the truest dignity,—the sincerest respect for all who might differ from him, rested his whole argument on *expediency* alone. He labored to teach and to prove that it was *expedient* that the friends of temperance should totally abstain. In meeting this argument the opponent returns to his starting point, what is the truth here, as in every question that has come before us. What is the truth? Is it safe to trust this great cause in any of its bearings to what is only probable? The fervency with which this wine question has been urged has been variously explained. Some have thought that its friends have tired of their attacks on the rum maker, and the rum seller, and in looking round for occasions of action have somewhat accidentally lighted on the wine drinker,—while others say, it is thought that the nuisance of common intemperance is abated,—the victory is achieved in that direction,—our effort is required elsewhere. The doctrine of expediency has in view the whole ground on which the cause has rested since its best days, the total disuse of distilled liquor, as drink, and asks how shall its onward course be made still more rapid. This doctrine does not regard the practice of the moderate use of wine as in any sense immoral or evil to the individual, but asks how the disuse of such practice may bear on the great subject of Tem-

perance. In the use that was made of it in the debate referred to, it was resolved into active sympathy, and the question arose whether it was not safe, nay, our duty, as benevolent men, and as Christians, in the exercise of an enlightened sympathy, to forego what might interfere with the progress of the purest and best cause next to our holy religion. Expediency, in this understanding and use of it, takes its highest and best ground when ranked among human motives. It is mainly constructive in its applications, and leaves the duty of the individual where it should always be left, viz. : to be decided upon wholly by himself.

There is a consideration which is regarded by many who have doubted the argument just considered, the expediency of requiring total abstinence from the use of fermented liquors as drink, and which has too obvious a connexion with that argument not to be distinctly noticed. Like it, it is prudential, but it is not less important on this account. It is stated that if this abstinence be insisted on, its effect will be to change the aspect and bearings of this cause in such a manner as to diminish the numbers of those who have always felt interest in it, though this interest may not have been as fully expressed by the class referred to, as by those who are enrolled in its support. In other words, majorities may be changed, and instead of the doubts or opposition of those who make and vend distilled liquors as drinks, the cause may have to encounter the indifference, the opposition, or the contempt of every one who in any way is interested in the use of fermented drinks, whether as consumers or venders. This consideration it will be seen is wholly prudential. But as was just said, it is not the less worth attention on that account. Sensible men are never desirous of creating new obstacles to the progress of any thing in which they are concerned. They always find enough of these ready at hand, and which always demand all the vigilance they may have to bestow on them. It certainly is not the policy of the leading friends of the temperance enterprise to encounter the hazards above alluded to. It must be their aim to make new friends to what is so dear to them. To keep the vantage ground upon which they have so long and so firmly stood, and to resist every effort let it come in what shape it may, which threatens to diminish the public interest in what all are agreed in, the total disuse among men, of all countries, and in all future times, of distilled liquors as drink.

Another objection which was offered in the Convention to the argument of expediency, was the indefiniteness of the language in which the new principle, total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, is couched, and which must lead to more or less uncertainty in its application.

The Temperance enterprise has hitherto been remarkable for the unity, the singleness both of its purpose and action. The attention of men has been led to one great object, the entire removal of intemperance, and as the great and acknowledged cause of this, is the use in any quantity of distilled liquors as drinks, the paramount object has been to persuade men to abstain entirely from its use. Here is definiteness of object which prevents the possibility of question. But does this character, it has been asked, belong to the terms intoxicating liquors? What is the limit here? It is so comprehensive, that the extent cannot be known, and an inquisition must be perpetually instituted into even the most unimportant domestic customs of society, lest some unknown cause be in active operation unfriendly to good morals. The time may come when such may be the duty of the moralist and good citizen. But has that time come? Is there not yet a vast work in progress, and which demands the whole time of the friends of this great enterprise, and which may be delayed in its course by allowing public attention to be for a moment distracted from it? Is it wise, is it expedient, it has been farther asked, on a point concerning which so much difference of opinion exists, that a division should be hazarded in the public operations of the reform? Individuals and particular societies may differ on many points, and the difference may not endanger the general good. Is this true of the introduction of new and widely questioned principles?

In this public, full, and unprejudiced statement of the wine question, the Council of the Massachusetts Temperance Society are not stating their own views. They have endeavored to combine, in one view, the various arguments which were advanced in the Convention, or which have been offered elsewhere for and against the recommendation of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. They wish in this matter, as in all others relating to this great cause, to keep the argument strictly where it is placed by those who advance it. If it have science on its side, it is honest to say so, and give it what force scientific truth can afford. In no other way can the truth of this matter be reached, and the whole value of the principle tested. The cause of Temperance has nothing to fear from

such a course. For if it be in every respect true that the use of wine is as harmless as it is stated to be by the friends of such use, the cause demands that such truth should be known. It is no defence of the use of wine ; it is a philosophical statement only of a truth, and all this must be cheerfully acceded to, if we would have the full benefit of other views of the matter. Now there are such views, there are aspects in which the use of wine is seen to be injurious and these the Council are most anxious to mention and extensively promulgate. In the first place the *immoderate* use of wine is always injurious. The sin of intoxication here is as great a sin as from the use of any other drink. If the rank, the education, the character of those, who habitually, or only occasionally, thus intoxicate themselves, place them among the prominent men of society, the evil of such example to such society is more injurious, more fatal to the progress of temperance by all the distinguishing circumstances in the individual or the class referred to. No friend of temperance, no friend of man can escape from, nor for a moment question the truth of, this conclusion. This has been taught as a fundamental principle through the whole progress of this cause.

There is another aspect in which this subject, the use of wine, may be viewed which is still more important than the above. It is this, wine in its moderate use, is in no sense, necessary for the young in health, and even in such use it is always injurious to them. It is a stimulus, and acts upon the excitable body of the young out of all proportion to the quantity used, when compared with its effects upon the adult ; and in this action it always produces harm. It gives new force to the passions, diminishes the power of self-control, and by the exhilarating effects natural to it invites directly to excess. A young man in health, whose mental energy is ministered to, and supplied, so to speak, by use, by study, and whose physical frame is developing under the salutary effects of simple diet, and regular energetic exercise, has a balance of all the powers within him, which is the surest safeguard against the immoderate operation of any portion of his compound nature. Such an individual has no need of wine. He must be more or less directly injured by its use. The balance of his powers will always be disturbed by it, and he is placed at once in circumstances hazardous alike to his moral and his physical good. The use of wine is not necessary to the adult in health even in its moderate use. In the excessive use of it to this class, or the free use without the production of intoxication, there

is imminent danger. Health is impaired, various diseases are induced by both of these habitual uses, and when there is added intoxication, habitual drunkenness, we have all the evils before us which alcohol in any of its forms can produce. In regard to the young, the argument against the moderate drinking of wine is as strong. It is not in any sense necessary, and it has been shown that in its use there is too much danger, too much evil hazarded, let this use be as moderate as it may.

The Council offer this abstract of the views presented in the Convention as of the utmost importance. In stating the argument of the opponent of the wine question, it may seem that a defence of the use of wine was intended, in obvious opposition to the whole doctrine and spirit of the Convention whose proceedings they are commissioned to publish. Their object in offering a view of the ground on which those stand who defend this practice, was fully and fairly to present that ground, and give it what advantage of the truth which belongs to it. The Council believe that this cause, the cause of temperance, will bear that the truth should be thus fully stated. They believe that it must gain new friends by such a course. It rests upon great and unquestioned principles, and it has nothing to fear from the light. They have, with all their friends, been constant observers of the whole operation and effect of the temperance reform every where, and nowhere with more interest have they watched these than in the community in which they live. A great change has taken place, not only in regard to the common use of alcohol, but an almost equal change in regard to the use of wine. This is so striking that it is matter of frequent, nay, common remark, by those who have taken no active part in the enterprise. The daily use of wine is constantly diminishing. Wine has now no regular place at the dinner or supper table, where formerly it was regarded as a necessary part of both these meals, and even in more general company, the quality of the wine has been gradually getting less and less stimulating, and the quantity far less. These facts, and they are known to be facts, have been even used as arguments by those who have not been active in the cause, against what they esteem as an unwise zeal of its devoted friends. Their language has in amount been this, "the moral power of this cause is felt every where, custom is gradually yielding to it, why press on with unwise violence what is so surely carrying itself forward by the simple, mild, but irresistible power of its own truth?"

These are facts most grateful in whatever view which may be taken of them. They make the responsibility of the friends of the cause almost painful by its weight. They may obstruct a progress, which, if in some of its bearings it may be silent, is not the less sure, and may make temporary only, a blessing which has in itself perpetuity, and a promise in its truth of an unknown blessedness to all the present, and to all the future.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

This list is not supposed to be altogether correct. The names of all are inserted who entered them in the book provided for the purpose, and many others known, or believed to be present.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

BOSTON.

Sam'l T. Armstrong,	<i>Mass. Society.</i>	H. Winslow,	" "
Daniel T. Coit,	" "	E. M. P. Welles,	" "
John T. S. Sullivan,	" "	William Simmons,	" "
James C. White,	" "	F. T. Gray,	" "
Ezra S. Gannett,	" "	G. W. Blagden,	<i>Mass. Soc. & Union.</i>
F. M. Hubbard,	" "	James T. Austin,	<i>Mass. Society.</i>
Nehemiah Adams,	" "	James Means,	" "
George W. Otis,	" "	Henry B. Rogers,	" "
Z. B. Adams,	" "	E. S. Rand,	<i>Mass. Soc. & Union.</i>
John M. Fessenden,	" "	Amos Lawrence,	<i>Mass. Society.</i>
Augustus A. Gould,	" "	Perez Gill,	" "
W. Strong,	" "	J. F. Flagg,	" "
Sebastian Streeter,	" "	C. T. Hildreth,	" "
John Tappan,	<i>Mass. Soc. & Amer.</i>	J. V. C. Smith,	" "
Moses Grant,	<i>Mass. Society.</i>	Samuel Dorr,	" "
Levi Bartlett,	" "	Abner Phelps,	" "
Joy H. Fairchild,	" "	Alden Bradford,	" "
Francis Parkman,	" "	John B. Brown,	" "
Joseph Tuckerman,	" "	John D. Fisher,	" "
Samuel Snowden,	" "	G. Odiorne,	<i>Mass. Soc. & American.</i>
Amasa Walker,	" "	Joseph Jenkins,	<i>Mass. Society.</i>
Charles Lowell,	" "	Walter Channing,	" "
Chandler Robbins,	" "	J. H. Linsley,	" "
Benjamin Seaver,	" "	Peter O. Thacher,	" "
Charles Brown,	" "	Charles Scudder,	" "
Bradford Sumner,	" "	Nathan Gurney,	" "
Giles H. Lodge,	" "	W. M. Rogers,	" "
George Ripley,	" "	E. T. Taylor,	" "
William Collier,	" "	Alvan Simonds,	<i>Suffolk County Soc.</i>
N. C. Keep,	" "	Benjamin Perkins,	" " "
D. M. Lord,	" "	Henry Upham,	" " "
A. Young,	" "	Stephen Fairbanks,	" " "
B. Stow,	" "	Benj. Abrahams,	" " "
John Kettell,	" "	Harrison Gray,	" " "
		Richard Fletcher,	" " "

Daniel Noyes,	<i>Suffolk County Soc.</i>	M. W. Green,	" 2 "
G. T. Bigelow,	<i>Young Men's.</i>	R. Austin,	" 2 "
Lorin Norcross,	" "	Daniel Filmore,	" 2 "
S. H. Barnes,	" "	A. B. Snow,	" 3 "
Abel Stevens,	" "	James Butler,	" 5 "
William S. Meservy,	" "	Zach. Jellison,	" 5 "
Philip Greely, Jr.,	" "	Thomas A. Davis,	" 6 "
James C. Converse,	" "	James C. Dunn,	" 6 "
Edward Noyes,	" "	T. R. Marvin,	" 6 "
Ezra Farnsworth,	" "	B. B. Edwards,	<i>Pine Street.</i>
William Peirce,	" "	John Stimson,	" "
John A. Bolles,	" "	Asa Day,	" "
Henry Edwards,	" "	W. N. Sawyer,	<i>Seamen's Bethel.</i>
Alexander Wadsworth,	" "	Nathan Foster,	" "
Henry C. Wright,	<i>Union Society.</i>	Daniel Kimball,	" "
Joseph W. Alden,	" "	George Bower,	" "
Milton Dagget,	" "	J. P. Lathrop,	<i>South Boston.</i>
James K. Whipple,	" "	Hugh Montgomery,	" "
William S. Porter,	" "	J. Drake,	" "
George W. Light,	" "	Solon Jenkins,	" "
Harvey Wilson,	" "	John S. Johnstone,	" "
W. S. Damrell,	<i>Un. & Young Men's.</i>	Royal T. Barlow,	<i>Mill Dam.</i>
Matthias Ellis,	<i>Ward 1 Society.</i>	CHELSEA.	
Samuel Tenney,	" 1 "	Horatio Alger.	
R. E. Ruthven,	" 1 "	Charles H. Stedman,	<i>Suffolk Co. Soc.</i>

ESSEX COUNTY.

AMESBURY.		DANVERS.	
Franklin Woodcock,	<i>Amesbury & Salisbury Society.</i>	John Cutter,	
		Elias Savery,	<i>New Mills.</i>
ANDOVER.		Jonathan Shove,	<i>Essex Co.</i>
Joseph W. Faulkner,	<i>West Parish.</i>	Allen Putnam,	<i>North Dis. Soc.</i>
Enoch Frye,	" "	Ahira Putnam,	
John Smith,	<i>Essex South.</i>	C. C. Sewall,	
J. Edwards,	<i>American.</i>	Andrew Nichols,	
Samuel C. Jackson,	<i>West Parish.</i>	Abner Sanger,	
John Richardson,	<i>Second Temp.</i>	GLOUCESTER.	
David Gray, Jr.,	" "	Joseph Reynolds,	<i>Sandy Bay.</i>
Solomon Holt,	<i>West Parish.</i>	Thomas Giles,	" "
Samuel R. Hale,	" "	Lemuel Gott,	" "
Jesse Peirce,	<i>North And.</i>	Reuben Brooks, Jr.,	" "
BEVERLY.		HAVERHILL.	
Robert Rantoul,	<i>Essex Co.</i>	Jesse Smith,	<i>Essex Co.</i>
John Safford,	<i>Young Men's.</i>	David P. Page,	" "
Stephen Nourse,	" "	John G. Whittier,	" "
John Picket,	" "	LYNN.	
A. N. Clark,	" "	Isaiah Breed,	<i>Essex Co.</i>
J. J. Baker,	" "	George W. Keene,	<i>Union.</i>
D. P. Gallup,	" "	J. Horton,	" "
Cotton Bennett,	" "	George B. Hovey,	<i>Young Men's Soc.</i>
BRADFORD.		David Austin,	" "
William S. Balch,	<i>East Parish.</i>	Edward S. Davis,	" "
Frederick Johnson,	<i>West Bradford.</i>	MARBLEHEAD.	
Gardner B. Perry,	<i>Mass.</i>	William Reed,	<i>Essex Co.</i>
BYFIELD.		John Bartlet,	<i>Sec. Cong. Soc.</i>
Greenfield Cheney.		MANCHESTER.	
BOXFORD.		Ellingwood Smith,	<i>Essex Co.</i>
William A. Peabody,	<i>First Parish.</i>	John P. Allen,	" "

METHUEN.

Charles O. Kimball, *Mass. & Methuen.*
Eliphalet Emery.

NEWBURY.

Seth Sweetser, *First Parish.*
Ebenezer S. Sweetser, " "

NEWBURYPORT.

S. H. Currier, *Fourth Rel. Soc.*
Newman Brown, *Young Men's Soc.*
Thomas B. Fox, " "
Daniel Adams, *Essex Co.*
David P. Page, *Young Men's Soc.*

ROWLEY.

Charles S. Tenney, *New Rowley Total*
Abstinence Society.
Jacob F. Jewett, " "
Joseph Kimball, " "
Isaac G. Brown, *New Rowley.*
Asa Nelson, " "

SALEM.

Charles Lawrence, *Young Men's.*
Samuel W. Stickney, " "
C. M. Richardson, *Essex Co.*
Isaac H. Frothingham, *Young Men's.*
A. J. Bellows, *Young Men's 1st Bap.*
B. P. Chamberlin, *Mass. & Y. Men's.*
A. L. Peirson, *Mass.*

SALISBURY.

H. M. Brown, *Amesbury & Salisbury.*

SAUGUS.

Joseph Emes.
B. F. Newhall, *Essex Co.*
T. H. Sweetser.

TOPSFIELD.

John Hood, Jr.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.**BEDFORD.**

Michael Crosby.
Robert F. Walcutt.

BOXBOROUGH.

Joel Whitcomb.
Ephraim Wilby.

BRIGHTON.

Daniel Austin.
W. W. Newell.
Danforth Davis.
James Greenwood.
James L. L. F. Warren.

BROOKLINE.

John Pierce, *Mass. Soc.*
Richard Sullivan, " "

CAMBRIDGE.

Christopher Dunkin, *Mass. Soc.*
William J. Dale, *Harv. Univ.*
Henry W. Mower, " "
Oliver C. Everett, " "
Edward Otheman, *East Cambridge.*
Lucius R. Paige, *Cambridgeport.*
Thomas Whittemore, *Mass.*
Daniel Wight, Jr., *Harv. Univ.*
James D. Green, *East Cambridge.*
Henry Ware, Jr., *Mass.*
Heman Lincoln, *American.*
Isaac Livermore, *Cambridgeport.*
Elijah F. Valentine, " "
William A. Stearns, " "
Sidney Willard, *Cambridge.*
Charles C. Little, " "
Bela Jacobs, *East Cambridge.*
Eliab W. Metcalf, *Cambridge.*
John A. Albrow, " "

CARLISLE.

Edmund Capron.
John Nelson.

CHARLESTOWN.

Warren Fay, *Mass.*
Daniel Crosby, *Middlesex Co.*
E. P. McIntire, " "
Henry Jackson, *Union.*
William Tufts, " "
John S. Sleeper, " "
J. W. Valentine, *Young Men's.*
C. C. Dean, " "
George W. Warren, " "
Amos Tufts.
Joseph Carter.

CONCORD.

H. B. Goodwin, *Middlesex Co.*
Edward Jarvis, " "
John Wilder, Jr., " "

DRACUT.

Augustus Hovey, *Young Men's.*
George W. Colburn, " "

FRAMINGHAM.

George Trask.
Calvin Shepard, Jr., *Young Men's.*
E. Kidder, *Saxonsville.*
H. McFarland, " "

GROTON.

Aaron Mason, *Total Abstinence.*

HOLLISTON.

Hiram A. Morse.
A. B. Rockwood.

HOPKINTON.

Lovett Walker.
Joseph Walker, Jr.
S. D. Davenport.
Daniel Eames.
James H. Fitch, *Total Abstinence.*
William G. Emerson.

LEXINGTON.

Samuel Stetson, *Middlesex Co.*
John Davis.

LINCOLN.

George Russell.
Joseph Whitman, Jr.
Ebenezer Newhall.
Andrew Adams.

LITTLETON.

Joseph M. Hurtwell.
Nathan Hurtwell.
Benjamin Kimball.

LOWELL.

John Butterfield,	<i>Total Abstinence.</i>
John B. Dinsmoor,	" "
Horace Howard,	" "
William H. Elmore,	" "
Dexter Muzzy,	" "
Otis L. Allen,	" "
Bryant Morse,	" "
Hiram Parker,	" "
George Woodward,	" "
Stephen Goodhue,	" "
N. Thurston,	" "
Theodore Edson,	" "
S. Melcher,	<i>Young Men's</i>
Isaac Whittier,	" "
L. T. Haven,	" "
S. B. Simonds,	" "
Moses F. Eaton.	
Edwin Stearns.	
William Davidson.	
E. Bartlet.	
John Aikin.	
D. Dana.	
John A. Knowles.	
George H. Carlton.	
E. Huntingdon.	
Samuel F. Haven.	

MALDEN.

Gilbert Haven.
Charles Lewis.
Charles Wellington, *Young Men's*
A. W. McClure, " "
E. Back, Jr. " "

MARLBOROUGH.

Isaac Hosford.

MEDFORD.

Caleb Stetson, *Middlesex Co.*
Levi Pratt.
Gordon Winslow.
Joseph Banfield.
Galen James.
Thomas R. Peck.

NATICK.

Samuel S. Whitney.

NEWTON.

Otis Trowbridge.
Simeon B. Carpenter, *Lower Falls.*
Allen C. Curtis, " "
Joel Fuller, " "
Lyman Gilbert.
James Bates.
Samuel Hyde.
Joseph Bacon.
Timothy Jackson.
Nathan Crafts.
Seth Davis.

PEPPERELL.

Nehemiah Cutter.
John P. Bullard.

SOUTH READING.

Reuben Emerson,	<i>Mass. Soc.</i>
Joseph Curtis.	
James F. Evans.	
B. L. Boardman.	
John Foster,	<i>Total Abstinence.</i>
John Stow,	" "
Franklin Pool,	" "

SHIRLEY.

Hope Brown, *Union.*
Israel Longley, "

STONEHAM.

George C. Cross.
Martin Green, Jr.
Jonas Colburn.

SUDBURY.

Rufus Hurlburt.
S. Puffer, Jr.

TOWNSEND.

David Palmer.
Elnathan Davis.

TEWKSBURY.

Jacob Coggin, *Middlesex Co.*

WAYLAND.

James Draper.
Lewis Jones.

WOBURN.

B. F. Thompson,	<i>Middlesex Co.</i>
Waldo Thompson.	
Benjamin Wyman.	
Luther Wyman,	<i>Total Abstinence.</i>
Warren Reed,	" "
Benjamin Cutter,	<i>Middlesex Co.</i>

WESTFORD.

Leonard Luce.

WATERTOWN.

Isaac Stone.
Arad Bailey.
Tyler Bigelow.
Stillman Lothrop.

WALTHAM.

Jonathan Leavitt.
Isaac Parker.

WEST CAMBRIDGE.

Elbridge Cox.
J. Shattuck, Jr.
William Wellington.

WESTON.

John Jones.
Amos Warren.
Edwin Hobbs.

WORCESTER COUNTY.**ASHBURNHAM.**

J. W. Case.
Gilman Jones.
Thomas Bennett.

BOLTON.

Alpheus Morse.

BARRE.

H. T. Woods.

BOYLSTON.

William H. Sanford.
William H. Moore.
Lambert Lamson.

BROOKFIELD.

J. M. Fiske, *West Brookfield.*
Isaac Gleason, " "
Allen Newell, " "

DOUGLASS.

John Boardman, *East Douglass.*

FITCHBURG.

Artemas Rogers, *Worcester N. E. Dis.*
Enoch Caldwell, *Young Men's*
John F. Farwell, " "
Jonathan Haskell.

GARDNER.

Farwell Nichols.
Joel Baker.

GRAFTON.

John Kimball, *Wor. Co. Young Men's.*
John Wilde, *Young Men's.*
Thaddeus Reed, " "
Benjamin Green.

HARVARD.

Washington Gilbert.

LEOMINSTER.

Luke Lincoln.
Leonard Burrage.
Henry Allen.

LANCASTER.

William Townsend.
James G. Carter.

LEICESTER.

Cheney Hatch.
Henry Blackaller, *Clappville.*
Harvey Painter, " "
John Green, " "
Samuel May, *Wor. So. District.*
George Whitney.
John Nelson, *Wor. So. District.*

LUNENBURG.

Edmund Cushing, *Wor. No. Dist.*
Thomas W. Tucker.

MILLBURY.

O. Herrick, *Wor. Co. Young Men's.*
William Humphreys.
Samuel Waters, *West Milbury.*
William A. Larned.

Asa A. Waters.
Abraham G. Randall.
Ansel G. Stiles.
Samuel Rawson.
Warren King.

NORTHBORO'.

Lewis Fay.
Cyrus Gale.
Joseph Allen, *Worcester So. Dist.*

NORTH BROOKFIELD.

William Cheever.
Pliney Nye.
T. Snell.

NEW BRAINTREE.

James Bowdoin.
Samuel Mixter.
Loring F. Woods, *Young Men's.*
E. Gleason, *Wor. Co. Young Men's.*
Joseph Bowman.

OXFORD.

Orlando Chester.
Washburn Lumbard.
Amasa Alton.

PRINCETON.

N. G. Lovell.
Pynson Blake.

PAXTON.

Nathaniel Lakin.
James Day.

PETERSHAM.

J. W. Grosvenor.

RUTLAND.

George S. Flint.
Josiah Clark.

SHEWSBURY.

Samuel Wilt, *Wor. Co. So. Dist.*
Abner Harlow.
Adolphus Brigham.

S. H. Allen.
William A. Green.
Joseph Neff.
George Allen.

SPENCER.

J. C. Spaulding.

SOUTHBORO'.

Peter Fay.
Lucius Parker, *Young Men's.*

SUTTON.

Samuel Shove, Jr.

Job B. Bonner.

STERLING.Solon S. Hastings, *Young Men's.*

Samuel Sawyer.

Peter Osgood.

Augustine Holcomb.

UPTON.Benjamin Wood, *Worcester So. Dist.***WARD.**Miner G. Pratt, *Worcester So. Dist.***WESTBOROUGH.**Gurtis Beman, *Young Men's.*

Thomas Stone, " "

Jonas Longley.

E. M. Phillips.

William A. Brigham.

WORCESTERRufus D. Dunbar, *Young Men's.*

Samuel Perry, " "

Charles B. Bancroft, " "

Elijah Russell, " "

William T. Merrifield, *Young Men's.*Samuel Atherton, *Y. M's, Northville.*

Horace Cheney, " "

Adams Thompson, " "

George W. Wheeler.

Samuel B. Scott.

Charles Hersey, *New Worcester.*

Lewis Thayer, " "

Emery Washburn, *Mass. Soc.*

George Chandler, " "

Thomas Chamberlin.

George Pratt.

Thomas Kennicutt.

WEST BOYLSTON.Francis Davis, *Young Men's.*

Illinois Winter, " "

Levi Holbrook, " "

Benjamin F. Keys, " "

WESTMINSTER.W. S. Bradbury, *Wor. N. E. Dist.*

Ezra Wood.

Cyrus Mann.

NORFOLK COUNTY.**BRAINTREE.**

John Hollis, 3d.

Apollos Randall.

Caleb Hunt,

Stephen Thayer.

Charles Hayward.

COHASSET.

Jacob Hunt,

Martin Moore.

CANTON.

O. A. Bronson.

Elisha White.

Elias Tucker.

Nathaniel Dunbar.

DORCHESTER.

John Fox.

Samuel Whitcomb, Jr.

Walter Baker.

J. P. Clapp.

P. Crandall,

Francis Cunningham,

David Sanford,

DEDHAM.

Samuel B. Babcock.

John E. Boyden,

Jabez Boyden,

N. A. Rhoades,

Joseph A. Cushing,

Joseph Day,

Henry F. Spear.

Timothy Smith,

Joel M. Baker,

John White,

Ebenezer Burgess,

DOVER.

Ralph Sanger.

Josiah Newell.

FRANKLIN.Nathaniel Miller, *Norfolk Co.***MEDWAY.**Levi Adams, *West Medway.*

Luther Metcalf, Jr., " "

Artemas Brown, *Norfolk Co.*Paul Daniel, *East Medway.***MEDFIELD.**George S. Mason, *Y. M's Total Abol.***NEEDHAM.**Daniel C. Kimball, *Norfolk Co.*

John S. Bird.

QUINCY.

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George Newcomb.

Daniel Leach.

ROXBURY.

John Heath.

L. M. Sargent, *Mass. & Norfolk Co.*

Samuel J. Gardner.

Joseph Harrington.

Henry F. Harrington, *Young Men's.*

M. A. D. Howe, " "

Edwin S. Leland, " "

Sherman Leland, " "

Paul Draper, " "

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John B. Jones.

George Putnam.

Thomas Gray,

Abraham F. Howe, *Spring Street*

Stephen Faunce, Jr.	<i>Young Men's.</i>	Trueman Clarke.
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Peter Hobart,	" "	Joseph Hawes.
RANDOLPH.		WEYMOUTH.
Calvin Hitchcock,	<i>Norfolk Co.</i>	Ebenezer Humphrey, <i>North Parish.</i>
Ebenezer Alden,	" "	Albert Humphrey, " "
Horatio B. Alden.		Lemuel Humphrey, " "
Jonathan Wales.		William Coolidge, <i>Union.</i>
STOUGHTON.		Isaiah Thayer.
Samuel Crane.		Appleton Howe.
A. B. Goldthwaite.		WRENTHAM.
WALPOLE.		Philo Sanford, <i>Norfolk Co.</i>
O. W. Allen.		David Sheperd, <i>North Attleboro'.</i>
Lemuel Allen.		

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

BRIMFIELD.		Oliver B. Morris.
Eben. Williams.		Welles Southworth.
GRANVILLE.		Eldad Goodman.
Noah Cooley.		O. Chapin, <i>Williamssett & Chickopee.</i>
MONSON.		WEST SPRINGFIELD.
Joel Norcross.		Richard Bagg, Jr. <i>Young Men's.</i>
SPRINGFIELD.		Timothy Worthington.
George Bliss.		WILBRAHAM.
Thomas Bond.		Abel Bliss.
Walter H. Bowdoin.		WESTFIELD.
Walter Warriner.		James Fowler.
Joel Brown.		

FRANKLIN COUNTY:

BERNARDSTON.		SUNDERLAND.
Zebina C. Newcomb.		John Montague.
Elijah W. Carpenter.		WARWICK.
DEERFIELD.		Preserved Smith.
Stephen Whitney.		WENDELL.
NORTHFIELD.		Amariah Sawyer.
William Pomeroy.		
Bancroft Fowler,	<i>Franklin Co.</i>	

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

BELCHETOWN.		NORTHAMPTON.
Mark Dolittle,	<i>Hampshire Co.</i>	Solomon Stoddard, Jr.
Joseph Bridgeman.		Eliphalet Williams.
William Phelps.		Charles Warren, <i>Y. M's Total Abst.</i>
HADLEY.		WARE.
Jason Stockbridge.		William Hyde.
		Thomas Wilder.
		Joel Rice.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

DALTON.		PITTSFIELD.
Henry Marsh.		Julius Rockwell.
LEE.		WILLIAMSTOWN.
William Porter, Jr.		John Tatlock, <i>Williams College.</i>
Nathaniel Tremaine, Jr.	<i>Total Abst.</i>	Reuben Crawford, " "
LENOX.		Frederick W. Tappan, " "
Caleb Belden,	<i>Berkshire Co.</i>	

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

ABINGTON.
William H. Dalrymple, *Total Abst.*
R. J. Gurney.
Samuel Blake, Jr. *Young Men's.*

BRIDGEWATER.
Morton Eddy.

DUXBURY.
Seth Sprague, Jr.
George Loring.

HANSON.
John Shaw.
William Brewster.

HINGHAM.
J. L. Hunt.
Caleb Bates.
Benjamin Thomas.
Joshua Wilder.

KINGSTON.
Nahum Bailey.
George Russell.

Thomas P. Beal.
Seth Diew.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Joshua Reed, Jr.
Azer Harris.

Nathan Whitman.

MIDDLEBOROUGH.
Samuel Eddy, *East Middleborough.*
Philip Colby.

Philander Washburn.
MARSHFIELD.

Silas Ripley.
Luther Hatch.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER.

Apollos Packard.

Jesse Perkins.

Hiram Packard.

Lucius Kingman.

PLYMOUTH.

Josiah Robbins.

John Kempton.

Nathaniel Russell.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

ATTLEBOROUGH.
Simeon W. Daggett.

BERKELEY.
Barzillia Crane.

EASTON.
Howard Lathrop.

FALL RIVER.

Simon Clough.
James B. Hathaway.
Charles Shaw, *Total Abstinence.*

Henry H. Fish, *Young Men's.*

William J. Gray, " "

George W. Briggs, " "

FREETOWN.

Joseph Durfee, Jr.

MANSFIELD.

James H. Sayward.

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NORTON.

Spencer F. Beard.

NEW BEDFORD.

Benjamin Rodman.

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Enoch Mudge.

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PAWTUCKET.

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RAYNHAM.

Eliab C. Dean.

Samuel Jones, Jr.

SOMERSET.

Wheaton Luther.

SEEKONK.

James O. Barney.

TAUNTON.

J. W. Crossman.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

BARNSTABLE.

Frederick Scudder.

George Lovell, *Osterville.*

Warren Marchant.

EASTHAM.

David C. Atwood.

FALMOUTH.

Ward M. Parker.

PROVINCETOWN.

William W. Shed.

Rufus Conant.

SANDWICH.

Lorenzo D. Johnson.

Russell Freeman, *Total Abstinence.*

Benjamin Burges.

TRURO.

Charles Boynton.

Ebenezer L. Davis.

Charles Baxter.

WELLFLEET.

John Newcomb.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

NANTUCKET.

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William Jenkins.

William R. Easton.				
E. M. Gardner,	Y. M's	Total	Abst.	
William Watson,	"	"	"	"

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